

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1803.

[No. 389.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogsheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raifins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffis,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Blafticks, blue Frieses,
Calimanees and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefts do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenborgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ls,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 17.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.
Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raifins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irih Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicos,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Hälfthicks, Bedticks,
Fearnaught, Oznaburghs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

October 17.

Cotton & Stewart,

Have received a considerable addition to their former stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ALSO,

500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the most modern patterns—now opening and for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria; where country merchants and others may be supplied with every article in their line on the most moderate terms.

August 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

Robert and John Gray,
At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY

OF THE

British Expedition to Egypt.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,
A sketch of the present state of that country and its means of defence. Illustrated with maps, and a portrait of Sir

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa.

September 21.

 A Gardner Wanted.
I wish to employ a man who is qualified to undertake the management and cultivation of a large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

Late Publications,

For Sale by Robert & John Gray,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

KING STREET,

TRAVELS in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaign of General Bonaparte in that country: by Vivant Denon, 2 vol. 8vo. price 450 cents, in boards.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt: by Robert T. Wilson, one vol. 8vo. price 250 cents, bound.

Rescue's Life of Lorenzo de Medici: 3 vol. 8vo. price 675 cents in boards, or 10 dol. bound in cloth and gilt.

Parent's Friend, or extracts from the principal works on Education, from the time of Montrague to the present day: 2 vol. 8vo. price 400 cents, bound.

Public Characters, or Contemporary Biography: containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most conspicuous characters of the present age, price 250 cents, bound.

Domestic Encyclopedia: now publishing by subscription, to be comprised in 5 vol. 8vo. price to subscribers 250 cents, per vol. in boards.

Friend of Women: translated from the French of Bourdier de Villemert, by A. Morrice, price 100 cents.

Washington's Letters on Agriculture, 8vo. 100 cents in boards.

John Bull, or an Englishman's Fire Side: a new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by Geo. Colman the Younger, price 25 cents.

R. and J. GRAY

Keep constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of writing paper and blank account books.

Country Merchants

may be supplied with the following articles, by the gross or dozen, on as good terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore or Philadelphia:

Almanacs for the year 1803, school bibles and testaments, Episcopal prayer books, Watt's psalms and hymns, Rippon's, Westley's and Newton's hymns, New Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Jones's and Enrick's pocket dictionaries, Universal, Webster's Dilworth's, Columbian and Pearce's spelling books, N. England and Columbian primers, Scott's lessons, Enfield's reader, Monitor, Murray's English reader, Sequel to do. Introduction to Reading, Elop's fables, Afie's grammar, and a great variety of cheap and toy books, Walkden's best British inkpowder for records, inholders of various descriptions, red morocco pocket books, sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, bonnet boards, &c. &c.

Also on Hand,

250 reams good wrapping paper, a few kegs printing ink of an excellent quality, a complete assortment of German flutes from 2 to 12 dolls, each, violins, violin strings, bows and bridges, instructions for the fife, flute, violin, &c.

Nota Bene—All new American Publications of merit are regularly received by Rob. and John Gray, and may be had at their book store in King street, at the same prices at which they sell were they are published.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,

AGAINST

Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, merchants and partners under the firm of Finley, Banntayne & Co. and Wm. Wilson, Defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno. Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop do appear here on the first day of November court next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanon Dunlop until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Tues., Sept. 21.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,

Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

G. DENEALE, Clerk

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship CATO, ELEAZER FREEMAN Master;

burthen 450 bls. Tobacco, a strong, staunch vessel. Apply to

Lawrason and Smoot,
Robert Young,
William Yeaton.

OCT. 6.

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner SEA FLOWER, ETTY DOUGHTY, Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf.

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel McClean.

Who has for sale,

Peach Brandy of an excellent quality, soap and candles, mops and prime pork, Philadelphia hoop and bar iron, nail rods and foal leather.

August 23.

For Freight or Charter, To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The Ship Maria, SAMUEL JOHNSON, Master,

burthen 1600 bls. Now in complete order for a voyage. For terms apply to said master on board, lying in the stream or to

J. G. LADD,

at his dwelling house on Prince between Fairfax and Royal streets.

OCT. 10.

For sale on board said ship,

250 casks R. I. Lime, 100 bushels Potatoes, Few bales India Cottons.

OCT. 10.

For Sale,

THE SLOOP Diana, a good tight vessel,

carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,

burthen Five Hundred bar.rels. Both vessels are lying at our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,

60 hhds. Guadalupe clayed Sugars,

of good quality,

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits, Windward Rum, Mucovado Sugars, first and second qualities, Pork, Whiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP Fair American,

Capt. STOVER, about two years old, burthen 317 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said vessel,

160 tons Plaster of Paris.

OCT. 7.

JUST ARRIVED,

From St. Petersburg, (Russia.)

The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight:

Has on board, and will be landed and exposed for sale in a few days,

The following Cargo:

Bar Iron, (old Sable) assort'd,

First quality clean Hemp,

Do. Sail Duck,

Do. Raven do.

White and Brown Sheetings,

Broad and narrow Diapets,

Dillings, &c. &c.

Apply to

R. T. Hooe and Co.

J. and T. Vowell,

Lawrason and Smoot.

OCT. 6.

N. B.—The Ship Hunter

is intended as a constant trader to Russia, and may be looked for early next fall, with a more general assortment of Russia Goods.

Lawrason and Smoot.

OCT. 6.

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—En-

quire of the Printer.

Aug. 1.

For New-York,

The fast sailing Schooner FRIENDSHIP,

JOHNQUANDRILL, master.

For Freight or Passage,

apply to the master on board,

lying at Merchant's wharf, or to

Philip Care, Union Street.

Who has for sale,

100 casks single and FF Powder,

50 kegs first quality Ground Ginger,

100 lbs. do. Shad,

40 lbs. do. Herrings,

3000 bushels coarse

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King-Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assort'd

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffe, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

OCT. 15.

WILLIAM HOGDSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A confignment of well bought superfine and second Broad Cloths & Kersimeres, by the piece or package, at an advance to nett first cost and charges only.

It has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS, assort'd prices.

Likewise—Negro Cottons, Halfhicks, Kerseys, Coatings, Baizes, and a bale of worsted Pantaloons.

A quantity of Liverpool and Cadiz coarse SALT.

A few hogsheads Molasses—Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES.

For Rent—The Dwelling House and Warehouse on Prince street, the latter occupied by himself, and well calculated for the dry goods' business: the former suitable for a genteel family.

The terms will be moderate and immediate posse given.

COAL.

FOR SALE, a Cargo of Richmond Coal, lying at Conway's wharf. Apply to

John Gadsby.

OCT. 17.

d3t

The Subscribers

BEING anxious to decline the Mercantile Business, will dispose of their

Stock on Hand,

upon advantageous terms, to any person wishing to purchase, who will secure the payments in a satisfactory manner.

Thos. L. Washington & Co.

N. B. All those indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment, as it is their wish to close the business of the concern with as little delay as possible.

OCT. 5.

eo

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jonymore runs.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.

John Gibson.

Sept. 13.

d6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, OCT. 5, 1803.

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls.

By order of the Board,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual; and the time of acceptance is extended to four o'clock.

Insurance Office, Sept. 15.

d

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assort'mt of Irish Linens and Woollen Goods, suitable to the season.

OCT. 17.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LAST evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, my store on Prince street was broke into, and some money taken out of the cash drawer—I hereby offer the above reward, to any person who will give me information of the offender or offenders, to be paid on his or their conviction.

Wm. RAMSAY,

OCT. 17.

d3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERITED from the ship Ann, at Alexandria, JABEZ PALMER, a seaman belonging to said ship: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion; long, dark hair, dark eyes, and is a good featured man. He was seen in town about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and when seen had on a blue short jacket, dirty linen trowsers, and black round hat. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHAS. BRADFORD.

OCT. 17.

d7t

The following is from the *Miscellaneous Poems* of Jonathan M. Sewall, Esq.

AN ANCIENT FABLE MODERNIZED.

ONCE on a time (as ancient poets sing) The trees went forth in state to anoint a king.
First to the Olive Tree they thus began; Come thou, and o'er thy subject forest reign. Shall I (the answer'd) leave my native soil, My genial fatness and ambrosial oil, With which they honor God and man, and go To be promoted o'er the forest? —No.

Then to the Pig Tree humbly thus they said, Come thou, and reign sole monarch of the wood, With me (he answer'd) royalties ill suit, I'll not forsake my sweetness and my fruit, My rural innocence, and native ease, And go to be promoted o'er the trees.

The noble, gen'rous Vine, they next implored, Come thou and reign the grove's majestic lord. Dye think me mad? (reverts the indignant vine) Shall I forsake my soul inspiring wine, Whose flavor cheers the heart of God and man, To reign o'er barren trees? —I will not reign.

Last to the Bramble, all un'ted said, Come thou, and o'er us reign, our sovereign dread. If ye indeed (he cri'd) appoint me King, Trust wholly in the shadow of my wing, If not; let fire from out the bramble pour! And all thy cedars Lebanon devour!

Thus noblest minds all pageant pomp disdain, While every bramble would a monarch reign. Thy groves Columbia! happier fate have found, For their wise rulers fam'd the nations round: In godlike Washington and Adams join, The olive, fig tree, and the clust'ring vine! Their fertile branches spread through ev'ry grove, And cal'd the dews of Hermon from above, Thy happy forests flourish'd while they sway'd, And grew and prosper'd in their fast'ning shade, Where thorns, and weeds, and briars, promiscuous clung, The healing fir tree and sweet myrtle sprung. Thy fragrant hills did balmy sweets disclose, And thy vast deserts blossom'd as the rose. Thy stately pines a loftier height assum'd, Thy oaks spread broader, and thy lantels bloom'd; With ev'ry bliss thy peaceful shores were crown'd, And universal nature smil'd around!

May their successor merit equal praise, And wear with them the laurel and the bays; In like perfection the same fruit produce, The olive, fig, and vine's nectareous juice— (Emblems of peace, of plenty, and of joy!) And no cust bramble our fair groves destroy. Then shall the trees in every wood rejoice. In grateful strains resound Columb'a's voice; Her spreading glories reach remotest lands, And all her thousand forests clap their hands.

Congress of the United States.

Minutes of the Proceedings of Congress taken for the Alexandria Advertiser.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

It was moved and carried, that four members be added to the Committee of Post Roads and Post Office regulations.

The petitions presented last session, were ordered to be referred to the present committees.

A petition was presented for a new road and post offices from Portland, in the Province of Maine, to Canada, St. Albans, &c.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Varnum in the chair.

A motion was made respecting the mode of election of President and Vice President—when, after some argument wherein the speakers appeared to concur in the outlines, it was agreed to be withdrawn, in order at a future time to modify another motion on the subject. It was therefore moved that the committee of the whole should rise without coming to any resolution.

The Speaker having refused the chair, Dr. Mitchell moved, that the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be discharged from the consideration of the improper use of the American Flag, and that the subject be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dana said that a Committee of Commerce would be more proper to determine upon this question than a select committee, as the whole title to act under our flag was commercial.

Mr. Randolph did not think it material to which committee the matter was referred.

Dr. Mitchell withdrew his motion in order to make another, viz. That the select committee be discharged, in order hereafter to appoint another committee.

The house divided. Ayes 55—Noses 49.

Mr. Randolph now rose, and, in an impressive speech, announced the death of one of the oldest patriots of the Union—SAMUEL ADAMS.—Mr. R. said he hoped some other member, older and abler than himself, would have brought this

subject before the house, but he could no longer rest, without satisfying his own feelings by moving the subsequent resolution—

Resolved, That this House, penetrated with a full sense of gratitude for the eminent services, in the most trying situations, of the late Samuel Adams, do wear a black craps round their left arm in honor of the memory of that undivided and illustrious patriot. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Nicholson then observed, that it was usual after the passing of such a resolution to move an adjournment, and the House adjourned accordingly.

From the *New-York Morning Chronicle*.

ARMIES OF EUROPE.

We have already noticed a work that has recently made its appearance, giving an account of the different armies of Europe. It is written by an officer on the continent, and though the author evinces a bias in favor of the English, and a prejudice against the French, yet his work is allowed to contain much valuable and accurate information.

PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Amidst the shock of contending powers for these ten years of sanguinary war, the army of the immortal Frederick has been the least affected; in fact it is still what it was. The Prussian generals have avoided partial engagements, by keeping their army united. They have won every battle which they gave, and never experienced a check,* but when they suffered themselves to be attacked. The *élites* of Frederick the Great were easily to be distinguished in them.

The neutrality of Prussia has been imputed to various reasons, but that of the French revolutionary principles as having crept into the army is ostensible. After much consideration on this subject we are convinced it is equally false and injurious—but to shew that this motive, supposing it to be true, would be an additional reason for continuing the war against the French, and, at the same time, for making their artifices and frauds more thoroughly known.

Xenophon tells us, that it was a maxim of Clearchus, that soldiers ought to fear their general more than the enemy. In effect discipline supplies the place of good will. Example, and the force of habit, succeed in rendering soldiers insensible to those dangers which terrified them at first. If, through the medium of discipline, a soldier can be forced to expose or sacrifice his life, surely his will may be made to bend upon other occasions. Who can have any doubt but that the French army contains a prodigious number of officers and soldiers, who are either royalists or enemies to the party or person who governs them? It is discipline only that prevents the conscripts from returning to their habitations, which constraint alone obliged them to abandon. It is the common opinion, that Desaix, one of the most able generals among the French and one of those who had rendered the greatest service to the revolution, was a royalist. He lost his life to gain the battle of Marengo; and perhaps he would have freely given it to ensure the loss of the day.

Surrounded with terrors, isolated from mistrust, and engaged in active scenes, a person must of necessity co-operate with those he hates; and look upon those as enemies whom his inclination would prompt him to join.

Supposing there are a number of Jacobins in the Prussian army (which is directly contrary to conviction) at what time will they be dangerous? It must be only when the leisure, resulting from peace, and the facility of communicating together, furnish them with the opportunity and means of cabal, seduction and bribery. If Prussia has the misfortune to have revolutionists in her dominions and army, they will be dangerous only in case of the French armies being on her frontiers. It is the interest, therefore, of Prussia not to consent that the French should obtain the empire of land and sea. She ought to fear lest Austria should carry her resentment so far, as to avenge herself, by suffering, without affording her any assistance, to experience the dangers of war with France? The republic may get the upper hand of those, whom as yet they have not been able to destroy.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

Is but the shadow of what it once was. It bears strong marks of the weakness and vices of its government.

In military matters the Spaniards are as backward as in the year 1740. They are neither disciplined nor instructed. Place one of their regiments in line with another

* Except in Champaign, and that I presume was a golden one, a *Pont d'or*.

Translator.

of any nation, and it looks like an assembly of beggars; yet these beggars are nevertheless the descendants of those who domineered over Europe and conquered Africa. Had they leaders, they might return to what they once were. No troops are more sober, patient of hardships, and submissive to their officers. It is not from the care which the latter take of their soldiers, that this originates; for in fact they never trouble themselves about them; it is the scanty major of each company that manages every thing in it. Their pay is very irregular, and their maintenance and men detestable; with the exception of the Spanish and Willoon guards. The misery of the soldiery forces them into scenes of disorder and rapine. During a siege they have been known to destroy the trenches and the works that cover them, in order to steal the earth bags, and sell them for a few pence.

The cavalry was in great repute during the wars of Spain and Italy. Like the infantry they have degenerated, and are inferior to those of other nations.

The listlessness and ignorance which has pervaded their other troops, are visible also in the Spanish corps of artillery and engineers. Their guns are clumsy, heavy, and badly kept up. The gunners are capable of improvement—they are possessed of coolness and firmness.

Promotion in Spain is very slow, & goes entirely by interest at court. The most fortunate generally succeeds, while merit, which has no credit with those in power, must expect to crouch in subaltern commissions. It sometimes happens, that an officer who claims the rank of major, obtains that of lieutenant colonel, because an officious clerk at the war office, after making researches, discovers examples favorable to those whose interest he wishes to advance.

The Spanish army is capable of being brought to excellence, sooner and more easily than many others, because it possesses in itself courage, high points of honor, and a spirit of subordination, and firmness in undergoing hardships; at present it is everywhere in an evident state of inferiority, calculated to humiliate a nation, at once brave, haughty, and naturally fitted for war. The ignorance and presumption of the Spaniards save them, perhaps, from acknowledging or feeling this lamentable truth!

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, October 17.

By letters from a young gentleman at Berbice to his father in this city, received via Portland, we learn that the British had not taken possession of Berbice on the 8th September; but that such an event was hourly expected. Markets were dull; coffee and other produce high; and the inhabitants and troops very sickly.

Captain Newbold, of the brig Fame, from Barbadoes, informs us that on the 24th September an express boat arrived there from Demerara, with intelligence that Demerara was taken by the British on the Sunday preceding; and that Berbice and Oranoke had surrendered without striking a blow. A French expedition was fitted out at Guadalupe to go against Antigua—whilst lying at anchor at Ballaterre, with the troops on board, the British frigate Emerald ran into Ballaterre Road in the night, cut out several of the transports and carried them into Antigua.

Since our last, the ship Eagle, Capt. Riker, has arrived at this port in 32 days from Belfast, and the brig George, Taber, in 42 days from Dublin. Our Irish intelligence by these vessels is to the 6th September, inclusive; but we have no farther advices from the continent of Europe than were received here by the late arrivals from Liverpool and London.

Ireland is not yet restored to tranquility. The snake of rebellion is "scorched, not killed." Private assassinations are frequent. Dots of pikes, fire arms, and military stores, continue to be discovered; and the number of arrests is daily augmented. The trial of the persons who were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of the 23d July, commenced in Dublin on the 31st August, with the indictment of Edward Kearney, who was found guilty, and executed on the day following. The trials of Thomas Maxwell Roche, Owen Karwan, and James Byrne, took place on the 1st September; they were all found guilty, and hanged on the 2d. The court were proceeding with the remainder of the prisoners at the date of our last accounts.

Four ladies (Misses Moore, Shaw, McCracken, and Dixon) having been apprehended on suspicion of harboring William Ainslie Holton, a chief of the insurgents, and formerly in the service of the East India Company. Many persons with whom he has had dealings have also been taken into custody; the general himself is thought to be an emissary of government. The young ladies are in close confinement. Two brothers of one of them have also been arrested, and it is supposed will be executed.

No insurgent of distinction had been brought to trial on the 6th September.

A patriotic fund, on the principle of that established at Lloyd's Coffee-house in London, has been set on foot in Ireland; but its progress is

comparatively slow. There are two of the parties, and the other is

Arrived, S.

Eagle, Paul

dock, Cronab

in assembly
eggs are
conquered
might re-
troops
hips, and
not from
their sol-
fact they
em; it is
that ma-
y be ve-
nance and
the misery
scenes of
a seige
ster them,
and self
te during
the in-
are infe-
which has
visible also
ey, heavy,
ers are ca-
possessed
w, & goes
most im-
mire merit,
in power,
in commis-
hat an offi-
er, obtains
e an offici-
making re-
verable to
o advance,
e of being
d more ea-
possesses
honor, and
firmness in
t it is eve-
niority,
n, at once
ed for war.
on of the
from ac-
table truth!

at Berbice
via Portland,
ces posses-
but that such
markets were
and the in-

ne, from Bar-
September an-
nerara, with
by the Brit-
that Berbice
at striking a
fitted out at
whilst lying
ups on board
into Basseterre
of the trans-

ot. Riker, has
Belfast, and
from Dublin.
is to the 6th
no farther ad-
than were re-
om Liverpool

ility. The
ot killed."

Dates of
continue to
arrests is daily
one who were
being concern-
th the indict-
as found guilty.
The tri-
Owen Kirwan,
the 1st Septem-
and hanged on
g with the re-
ate of our last

aw, McCrack-
hended on sus-
sie Holton, a
early in the ar-
Many persons
ave also been
use is thought
The young la-
two brothers of
d, and it is sup-
been brought
ole of that est-
in London, has
its progress is

comparatively slow. The highest subscriptions are two of 1000l. one by the Lord Lieutenant, and the other by the bankers David Latouche, & Co.

Arrived, Ships Ann, Cunningham, Lucie, Jam. Eagle, Paulding, Amsterdam; Thames, Paddock, Cronstadt. Brigs Faine, Newbold, Barbadoes; George, Taber, Dublin; Eliza, Greene, New Orleans. Schooners Weiney, Norton, Edenton, N. C. Harriet Powell, Newberne, N. C. Sincerity, Merritt, St. Croix; Industry, Post, Washington, N. C. Hannah Treadwell, Long, Edenton, N. C. Sarah and Polly, Parker, ditto; Hazard, Pugh, ditto; Sally, Coffee, ditto; Little John, Pugh, ditto; Nancy, Roseoe, ditto; Letitia, ditto; Good Intent, Daniel, N. Carolina; David, Smith, Bath, North Carolina; Ceres, Bell, Beaufort, N. C. Ranger, Pugh, Windsc., N. C. Francis; Coffey, ditto; Sally, Holder, Newbern, N. C. Katy, Allen, Charles-ton; Angelina, Hermell, Cape Francois; Indus-try, Travis, St. Thomas; Blue Bird, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C.

Cleared, Brigs Izette, Hopkins, Nautilus; Eliza, Horton, Jamaica; sloops Elizabeth Merritt, New Orleans; Maria, Johnson, New Providence; Betsey, Undall, ditto; schooner Tryal, Ming, Dom-inique.

The Iris, Skinner, for this port, was to leave London on the 4th September.

Arrived at Bath, Massachusetts, Oct. 8, brig Harriet, Ballard, Barbadoes. Left there, brig Faine, Davis, of Newburyport, waiting trial, which was expected to come on in 5 or 6 days. Her cargo was out and partly sold at auction.—Also left there, ship President, Lincoln, of Boston, to sail in 10 days; ship Ocean, Deshon, of Peperellborough, to sail in 10 days. Captain B. was boarded on the 19th Sept., by a French privateer from Guadalupe, which robbed him of almost every article that they could remove.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Eagle, Paulding, Amsterdam; Left there ships Atlantic Doty; and Juno, Merrithew, of New Bedford, both for this port. September 24. Lat. 42, 39, long. 44, 17, spoke brig Triton, Nicholas, from Cozumel for Boston, out 10 days. October 4, lat. 57, 45, long. 68, 25, spoke ship India Packet, Renge, from Portsmouth, N. H. for the Isle of France. 13, in lat. 33, 50, long. 73, spoke brig Blossom, Chaplin, from Virginia for Portsmouth, N. H.

Ship Thames, Paddock, Constrand. The ship America, Lelor, and for Philadelphia, sailed 2 days before. Ship Neptune, Adams, of and for Providence, sailed the day before. The Rising States, Beckford, of and for Salem, sailed a week before. Passed the whole of these vessels in the North Seas. Brig George, Clark, of and for Baltimore, sailed 5 days before. Left several vessels at Constrand, but none for this port; ship Dehance, Parsons, for Boston; Hancock, Skinner, for ditto; brig —, for Providence; and ship George and Mary, for ditto. August 20, in the Cattegat spoke ship Rising States, Beckford, from St. Petersburgh for Salem, out 26 days. Same day spoke the ship America, Lelor, from St. Petersburgh for Philadelphia, out 20 days. 24, in the North Seas, was brought to and boarded by a British privateer, brig, who finding nothing to plunder, left the vessel very reluctantly. Sept. 19, on the banks of Newfoundland, spoke the schooner Ploughboy, of Marblehead, on a fishing voyage; had met with ill success, on account of the scarcity of fish. 30, in lat. 44, 12; long. 53, spoke ship Two Brothers of Salem, from St. Petersburgh, which place she left 4 days before the Thames. Oct. 2, in lat. 43, 36, long. 54, spoke ship Franklin, of Marblehead, from Boston for Rotterdam, out 7 days. 14, in sight of Southampton, L. I. spoke brig Neptune, Delano, of and for New-Bedford, from Oporto, out 34 days. Schooner Blue Bird, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C. October 7, lat. 37, 17, off Cape Charles, spoke ship Happy Owner, from Alexandria for Europe.

One of the Calcutta papers, which we lately received, contains the following article:

We little expected that the Revolutionary Scenes which so long agitated the Western Hemisphere, would have extended their influence over so distant, and so zealous a government as the Chinese—the principles which actuate the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with those which produced the French Revolution, the progress threatens to be as terrible, and if we view the character of the nation and the preposterous genius of the Empire, it is more than probable that the result will be the same; the subversion of the ancient Government of the Chinese.

The following interesting account of this transaction, we have received from a correspondent:

There has sprung up within these few months a very numerous body of men, of a description very similar to what we have known for some years past by the name of THE ILLUMINATI. They are known to one another by particular signs; the bond of allegiance is communicated to any one who is desirous of becoming a member of the Society, by drawing blood from some part of the body, and infusing a little of that of one who is already incorporated—or, a mutual interchange of blood takes place—

the clans that have already appeared are alarmingly numerous—insomuch, that the Tsontee or Viceroy of Canton has been long absent commanding the Imperial troops in person, and has gained some signal victories—it was said, indeed, at one time, that he was on his return, but by late accounts there is great probability of further commotions.

It is prophesied that some person will rise up before the year 1804 who will depose the present Tartar race of Emperors, and restore that of the ancient Chinese. A certain Chinese (who resided about two or three days march from Canton, where the rebels are in great force) having, by his success in trade, amassed considerable riches, insomuch as to be able to purchase a Burton of some rank, and having impressed on the people in the neighbourhood a great opinion of his consequence, contrived to have it circulated about the adjacent country, that his son (who was one of the handsomest and altogether the most comely youth in the province) was the man who was destined to re-establish the ancient government—on this assurance, thousands of the rebels, as well common people of the country, as others of superior rank, flocked to the standard of this youth, who was habited in yellow (the Imperial color); the force which collected round his banners was very considerable. They were, however, attacked by the Imperial troops, who gained a decided victory; 5000 of the rebels being killed—many of them, as success failed them, went over to the other side, & the pretender (if he may be so styled) being betrayed, was taken prisoner, and fell a victim to his rashness, by suffering all the torture the human imagination can depict, and afterwards being cut, while living, into 32 pieces, and when on the point of expiring, stabbed through the body. I cannot enter further into particulars, but things have been pretty quiet of late. Within these few days, report says, the rebels have collected again in great force.—The Tsontee certainly has remained much longer than he intended, and no doubt under the apprehension that when he turns his back, the flame of rebellion will rekindle.

* A Chinese mark of distinction.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.
Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Frigate Philadelphia, dated Gibraltar, August 25, 1803.

"We arrived here this day after a pleasant passage of 27 days. None of our frigates are here; we are informed they are at Tripoli—we shall sail to join them in a day or two—we are all much pleased with captain Bainbridge. The Ambuscade that formerly had an engagement with the Boston, was sent in here a few days since by a British frigate. We hear that capt. Rogers has sunk one of the fastest sailing cruisers belonging to the Tripolitans."

A letter received in town yesterday from an Officer on board the Frigate Philadelphia, mentions her arrival at Gibraltar, after a passage of 27 days; and that accounts had been received at that place of the John Adams having captured one, and sunk another of the Tripolitan's best cruisers.

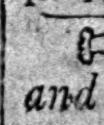
CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.

The schr. Americana, capt. Johnston, arrived this morning, left Jamaica 36 days since, bound to Philadelphia. On Sunday last, in lat. 33, long. 76, during a gale, and while lying, too under reefed fore-sail, was struck on the starboard quarter by a heavy sea, which threw the vessel on her beam ends, washed the captain and one man overboard; the latter was drowned, but the captain fortunately caught the boom tackle fall, while under water, & saved himself. The boat chocks, bulk head, companion, binnacle, & every other article on deck, except the boat was swept off, and her quarter boards on both sides carried away. On finding themselves in that situation, they immediately up helm, and with difficulty got her before the wind, a most tremendous sea running, and the vessel a mere wreck, expecting every moment to founder, the sea washing all over the deck, and a great quantity of water in her hold.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15.
Arrived the ship Argus, capt. Dirkham from Amsterdam.

Arrived the sloop Apollo, capt. Livingston from Turks Islands.

The schr. Essex, capt. Fabins, arrived here last Tuesday from Salem, fell in with, on the 8th inst., in lat. 37, 22, long. 72, the schr. Nancy, of and bound to Philadelphia from Richmond: had shipped a sea which washed the mate and boat overboard had carried away her quarter boards, and tore up her plank sheers; had nothing to eat on board. Capt. Fabins supplied them with beef, bread and potatoes; was making for Philadelphia.

 Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

OCTOBER 20.

The Committee of Health report four deaths, for the 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Forty Six Dollars and Fifty One Cents in cash, and a subscription paper for Thirty Seven Barrels of Corn, from the Rev. Mr. Kempff's Congregation at Po-hike, for the use of the Poor.

S. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

October 20th, 1803.

Gentlemen,

I am under the painful necessity of informing you that appearances are not so favorable to-day as they have been for some days past. Some new cases have occurred of a malignant aspect, and even some of those, which yesterday promised a favorable termination, have to-day assumed an opposite character. I have hastened to make to you this acknowledgement both for the sake of truth and to guard our absent citizens against a premature return to their abodes.

I am gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servt.

ELISHA C. DICK,

Health Officer.

To the Board of Health.

General DUMOURIER.

We have met with the following article in the London Morning Chronicle of the 27th August. It is the first attempt which we have perceived at accounting for the visit to England of General Dumourier:

As several different reports have been circulated in consequence of General Dumourier's arrival in this country, we give the following statement as that which an intelligent correspondent observes may be relied on, and which will fully explain the cause of his visit.

During the American war, General Dumourier was Commandant, or second in command at Cherbourg, in the Province of Normandy. At that time an invasion of this country was a favorite object with the government of France, and as Dumourier's military character was perfectly understood by the King, his Majesty ordered the General to digest and arrange such plans as he thought most conducive to the accomplishment of the intended enterprise. The like orders were sent to many other officers of distinguished reputation in the French army. It so happened, that Dumourier's plans and communications were preferred; but the local affairs of France were, shortly afterwards, deranged, and the project of course abandoned. The papers, however, were placed in the port folio of the King; but in the effervescence of revolutionary convolution, these, with other state papers, were delivered into the War Office, and there preserved. Dumourier, not conceiving these plans escaped the fury of the multitude, gave himself no concern about them; but, having received private information when in Germany, that the King's port folio, together with his former plans, were absolutely in the possession of Bonaparte, and that he proposed to follow the instructions laid down by the General respecting the invasion of England, Dumourier instantly wrote to the Duke of Orleans, who resided in London, and requested his Highness would immediately acquaint the government here with the whole of the project.

His letter on that occasion, we understand, will be a lasting and honorable testimony of his loyalty and good sense. He very properly observed, that what he had formerly planned was done in obedience to the command of his Sovereign, and of course no apology was necessary, even at this time, for his discharging a duty imposed on him by his master; but as he had lived to see an usurper seize on the throne of France, and avow his intention of invading a country where the Princes of the House of Bourbon had found an asylum in the hour of their distress, he could not be silent at such period, but frankly and openly discover to the government of England what he had formerly projected. This letter, we believe, was immediately shewn by the Duke of Orleans to the Commander in Chief, who expressed a wish that his Highness would invite Gen. Dumourier to this country, and under an assurance that he would be protected by government. In consequence of this invitation, we understand, the Gen. took his departure from Germany, and arrived in London.

From a London Paper.

DESIGNS OF THE FRENCH!!!

Among the preparations for the invasion of England, as carried on in France, one of the main operations is a prepared system of confiscation of the real property of this country; and as the Assignats were found, during the first year of the Revolution in that country, to be the most effectual means of alienating property. Assignats are now preparing, the Hypothéque of which is, the land in England.

As soon as a footing is obtained in this country, a paper money is to be issued by the com-

missaries of the Invading Army, which is to have a forced currency, and is nearly in the following terms:

Good for 24 Livres, or one pound sterling.

"The Bearer of this will be entitled to bid for confiscated Property in Land or Houses, and may present these presents, in part payment at its full value. All persons in trade are ordered, on pain of death, to receive the same as money in exchange, for all such articles of provision or necessities of life as may be required by order of the commander in chief."

Signed, &c. &c.

"Death to a traitor, or refuse to accept, or give the balance in money for all sums under 12 livres or 10 shillings."

The prices of all articles of necessity are to be regulated by a printed list or table, which is to be distributed gratis, and which every individual is to be compelled to know, or a declaration of ignorance to be counted no excuse.

All those who do not voluntarily submit to the French Army as soon as it arrives will in seven miles of the place where the property is situated, are to be put on the footing of emigrants and rebels, their property confiscated, and their persons seized wherever found. By submission, is understood laying down arms—appearing in person, to a person authorized to sign a total acquiescence in all orders, decesses issued by the commander in chief of the forces of the First Consul—those who submit to have protections for their persons, and *and one half their property*.

All the children under the age of 12 and above that of 6 years, are to be sent into France to learn the language; their parents either to pay an annual sum for their maintenance and education, or, when they cannot do that, to maintain a French soldier or gendarme in England.

Those who are above the age of 12 and under that of 16, to be compelled to learn French; and as soon as they can speak that language, either to be fined or flogged as often as they are found speaking English."

All the persons of a ripe age to learn French as fast as they can, and to be subjected to a requisition, and to be incorporated in the French armies, but not in greater numbers than one English for five French, and to serve on the Continent, in France, or some of the nations under the dominions of the Republic.

One half of the produce of all the Mines of Copper, Tin, Bismuth, or Zinc, to belong to the French. One half of the Coleries to be let overflow with water, and all Cotton Mills, Spinning Machines, Fire Engines, Looms for weaving, Iron Furnaces, Slitting and Rolling Mills, or such other Machines as the Commissioners and Commanders in Chief shall order, to be broken.

The Shipping and Naval Stores to be sent to France; and all the Royal Ports, such as Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. that can receive a frigate, of 44 guns, to be destroyed or filled up.

That decrees may be the better understood the intention is declared to be, that England, which is the Rival of France, and the Enemy of Nations, shall become a Province of the Republic, in which the French Language alone shall be spoken and French Laws obeyed. Liberty of Religious opinions shall be allowed; but as there are too many Churches and Places of Public Worship in that fanatical Country, one half shall be converted into Barracks for Soldiers, or otherwise converted to the Use of the French Government.

The only Teachers in Public Schools, Universities, or Academies, shall be natives of France; and the English Language prohibited to be taught under the heaviest penalties.

Death to print or publish any thing in English except by order of the Commander in Chief.

All English books to be seized and sent to France, and books printed in French to be the only ones permitted to be sold or distributed in England.

All Laws and Regulations made for England to extend to Ireland also.

Such are the severe, unjust, and, we trust, chimical projects of the French. If these cannot awaken this Country, we do not know what can; and we leave the commentary to the good sense, courage, and patriotism of Britons, who, when true to themselves, never did, nor, we trust, never shall, lay at the proud foot of a Conqueror.

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

Elvy Doughty,

Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf,

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Coffee in bags entitled to a drawback.

Oct. 20.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atlanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

TEN BALES

EAST INDIA GOODS,

confisting of

Gantipore Sambals,	Allibad Emery,
Sceenpore Baftas,	Mugga Mamoody,
Lucipore, do.	Bearboon Gurahs,
Chittabally do.	Barrapooty,
Brown do.	Bandanna Hhfs.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

George Deneale, administrator of
Edward Deneale, dec'd, com-
plainant, against,

John Mease, brother and heir at
law of Robert Mease, deceased,
Nathaniel Durkee and Catharine
his wife, Rebecca Allison, James M. M'Rea, William M'Rea, Margaret M'Rea, Jno. M'Rea, Robert M'Rea, Nancy Allison M'Rea, Henry L. M'Rea, and Allision M'Rea, heirs and devisees of Robert M'Rea, deceased, and Agnes M'Rea and Robert M'Rea, surviving executors of R. M'Rea, deceased, defendants,

The defendants John Mease, Nathaniel Durkee and Catharine his wife Rebecca Allison, Wm. M'Rea, Margaret M'Rea, Robert M'Rea, Nancy Allison M'Rea, Henry Lyles M'Rea, and Allision M'Rea, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE,
(ss lawz) Clerk.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Richard Prime, plaintiff,
against,

Nathaniel Durkee and Catharine his wife, Rebecca Allison, Jas. M. M'Rea, William M'Rea, Margaret M'Rea, Jno. M'Rea, Rob. M'Rea, Nancy Allison M'Rea, Henry Lyles M'Rea, and Allision M'Rea, heirs and devisees of Robert M'Rea, deceased, and Agnes M'Rea, and Robert M'Rea, surviving executors of Rob. M'Rea, deceased, and Samuel Crandie, Samuel Nicholls, administrators of Michael Thorn, dec'd, defendants,

The defendants Nathan Durkee and Catharine his wife, Rebecca Allison, William M'Rea, Margaret M'Rea, Robert M'Rea, Nancy Allison M'Rea, Henry Lyles M'Rea, Allision M'Rea and Agnes M'Rea, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in the county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

Test.—A copy, G. DENEALE,
(ss lawz) Clerk.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Ware Peacock, Com-
plainant, AGAINST
Owen Roberts and Daniel C. Brent, Defendants.

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Owen Roberts is not an inhabitant of this District, on motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Owen Roberts, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Daniel C. Brent, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debt by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging, to the said absent defendant, Owen Roberts, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the enemy.

A Copy—Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
ss. lawz

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particulae

Madeira,

Port in casks and bottles,

Colmenar and Malaga

Old St. Julian and Medoc. Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,

White Wine Vinegar,

4th proof Jamaica Rum,

Do. Cogniac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,

Sugar House Molasses,

Imperial,

Chulan,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Ponchong Souchong,

Padra Souchong,

Poco Souchong,

Bohea

Green Coffee,

Durham and Bixton's Mustard,

Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nut-

nuts,

Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,

Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,

Olives, Capers and Anchovies,

Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,

Leiper's Snuff in bottles,

Do. best Smoking Tobacco,

Martin's best Spanish Segars,

Basket Salt for table use,

Georgia Cotton,

Martinique Noyau,

Mould and dipp'd Candles,

Jersey Cheeze of an excellent quality.

Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,

Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.

June 27.

Just Received and for sale by the

Subscriber,

36 Pipes Holland Gin, of the best quality and flavor,

A quantity of Sole Leather,

too Cheeses,

10 hds Mulcovado Sugar,

Beef and Pork,

Coarse Salt, &c.

September 7.

WINES,

WINE,

WINE,